

THE
J. D. CLUCAS COLLECTION
OF MANX COINS



The Derby Coinage of 1733

1. Pattern (1732) 2. Halfpenny 3. Penny

THE MANX MUSEUM AND NATIONAL TRUST
1980

PREFACE

IN May, 1940, the Manx Museum received the collection of Manx coins built up by Mr. John Donald Clucas (1869-1939), M.A., Captain of the Parish of Rushen, former Member of the House of Keys and Member of the Legislative Council. Displayed in a special case, presented by his family, the J. D. Clucas Collection represents an outstanding collection of Manx coins, and is one of the treasures of the Manx Museum. As Mr. J. R. Quayle, J.P., stated when handing it over to the Museum from the trustees of the estate, "This collection of 300 specimens is, I believe, the most perfect collection of Manx coins in existence, and will be of great value from an historical and educational point of view. It contains many rare and notable specimens from the Caldecott, Atkins, Murdock, Gantz, Dillon, Clay, Montague and Shorthouse Collections." The Museum can count itself fortunate in possessing so fine a display, which forms a fitting memorial to its collector.

This check list is based on the collection's original list, and has been prepared for publication, with notes, by Miss L. S. Garrad, Assistant Keeper at the Manx Museum. It is confidently hoped that it will be of interest and assistance not only to those visiting the Manx Museum and viewing the collection itself but to numismatists interested in Manx coins generally.

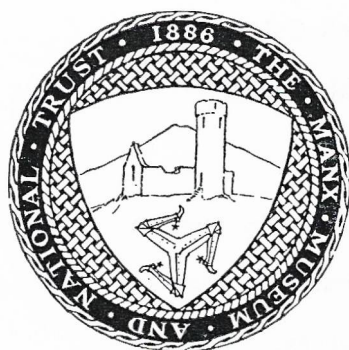
A. M. CUBBON

Director, Manx Museum

THE
J. D. CLUCAS COLLECTION
OF MANX COINS

Tokens and Medals

A CHECK LIST WITH NOTES



DOUGLAS
THE MANX MUSEUM AND NATIONAL TRUST

Second Revised Edition 1980

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HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

BY reason of its unique constitutional history, whereby it has maintained an independent status, the Isle of Man has possessed a particularly interesting series of coins which, like the bank notes, may yet be continued. The earliest issues are very imperfectly known.

There are some vague references to mediaeval Manx coins, of which no actual examples survive. It may be noted, however, that in the Archaeology Gallery of the Manx Museum there are displayed hoards and chance finds of silver coins, which were found in the Isle of Man. While predominantly Anglo-Saxon in origin they include a small number which seem to have been Manx and others from Ireland and the continent. This reflects the wide connections of the Viking period, though such coins should perhaps be regarded more as bullion than as coinage in the full sense.

Prior to 1668 there was a chronic shortage of small change, so much so that about 1580 leather tokens seem to have circulated in the Island. Prior to the issue of the earliest local coinage needs were also met by 'borrowings' from the neighbouring islands. The earliest such 'loans' in this collection are the various Irish issues among which the St. Patrick's pence and halfpence may not have originally been intended as a medium of exchange. Such 'borrowings' were also extensively counterfeited and ultimately they had to be replaced by a legitimate issue. As a precaution against forgery very heavy penalties were laid down by Tynwald and all coins were inspected annually by the Captains of the Parishes.

The John Murrey pence of 1668 are the first legal tender proved to have been issued in the Island. They were replaced by the cast coins issued in 1709 by the Lord of Man, James

Stanley, 10th Earl of Derby. His ancestor, Sir John Stanley, had been granted the Island in 1405 by Henry IV of England. Both these issues bear the 'three legs' or triune on one face, as have all Manx coins since. The origin of this symbol as the arms of Man is unknown but, as the nine classical coins displayed here show, it was known in the ancient world. The armoured form, however distinctive of the Isle of Man, is not known prior to the thirteenth century. The Derby family were succeeded by the Atholls, who were their descendants in the female line. In 1758 James Murray, 2nd Duke of Atholl, issued coins. The sovereignty of the Island was revested in the British crown, by purchase, in 1765. Coins were struck under George III and Victoria. Manx coins ceased to be legal tender by an act of Tynwald of 1840. (Succeeding monarchs made no separate issue for the Island, which then used a mixture of the coins of Great Britain and Eire. Subsequently, with decimalisation, coins were again issued for Man and are used in conjunction with those of the U.K., within the Island.) These are outside the scope of the Clucas collection.

In the nineteenth century there was again a shortage of small change. Individual bankers, merchants and institutions therefore issued their own. A complete series of such issues made in Man is displayed, and a selection of tokens, or jettons, issued by hotels and others as receipts, internal currency and advertisements is also included. The remainder of the collection comprises a few Manx medals and further examples of the use of the triune outside the Island. One of the most interesting of these is the token of John Hutton, of Norwich, which precedes the earliest Manx issue by eleven years.

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NOTES ON USING THIS LIST

In this list the following terms are used:—

THICK FLAN (Pied fort) — where the metal blank, on which the coin was struck, was unusually thick.

PATTERN — a trial piece not accepted for coinage (worn examples are known of some Manx pattern pieces).

PROOF — bearing the design as put into circulation.

* * * *

Items in brackets are recorded but are not in the collection; * before the bracket indicates that they are in the Manx Museum's possession.

* * * *

The coins are arranged in date order within the groups of legal coinage, tokens and jettons. In the collection, as displayed in the Manx Museum, obverse and reverse are shown as far as practicable. The numbering of this list corresponds to the arrangement of the coins in the case, starting at the top left corner of the left half of the case.

* * * *

CURRENCY — Sterling, *but* prior to 1839 there were fourteen pennies of the local copper coinage to the English shilling. All such local coins were demonetised by Act of Tynwald in May, 1840.

LIST OF THE COLLECTION

CLASSICAL COINS SHOWING THE TRIUNE FROM ASPENDUS IN PAMPHYLLIA, ASIA MINOR

1. Aspendus B.C. 400-300
- 2.
3. Aspendus B.C. 350
- 4.

SICILIAN

5. Sicilian B.C. 317—Obv. head to right; no helmet
6. Sicilian B.C. 317
- 7.
8. Sicilian B.C. 317—Obv. small head to right; with helmet
9. Sicilian B.C. 49—Denarius of Cornelia Gens

IRISH COINS CIRCULATED IN THE ISLE OF MAN ST. PATRICK'S HALFPENNY AND FARTHING 1660-1680

10. Halfpenny—copper
- 11.
12. Farthing—copper
- 13.
14. Farthing—copper; different die
- 15.
16. Farthing—silver proof
- 17.

MIC WILSON'S TOKENS—DUBLIN

These tokens, with the arms of the Butchers on the reverse, whence *Butcher's Tokens*, circulated in the Island. They were much forged and were suppressed by Act of Tynwald, 24th June, 1679.

Obv. Dublin Butchers arms; 'Mic Wilson Dublin.'

Rev. St. George and the dragon; 'His halfpenny, 1672.'

18. 1672 Halfpenny—brass
- 19.
20. 1672 Halfpenny—mistrike
21. 1672 Halfpenny—brass
22. 1672 Halfpenny—brass; small size

LIMERICK BUTCHERS' TOKENS

Obv. Agnus Dei 'Limerick Butcher.'

Rev. Butchers arms 'Halfpenny 1679.'

23. 1679 Halfpenny—brass
24. 1679 Halfpenny—Thos. Linch
- 25.

JOHN MURREY'S PENCE

This is the earliest known coinage peculiar to the Isle of Man. It was given legal status by the Act of Tynwald (24th June, 1679) that suppressed the Butchers' Tokens. Its issuer gave security and his grandson, another John Murrey, redeemed the tokens in 1710 when the Derby coinage came into existence.

Obv. John Murrey, 1668 'His Penny Im.'

Rev. Triune, 'Qvocvnqve Gesseris Stabit.'

26. Penny

27.

28. Penny—brass

A thinner variety is known that is usually found bent. This suggests that it was given as 'luck' or 'bargain' pence when a deal was concluded. Copper forgeries may exist and two brass alloys are recorded.

THE DERBY COINAGE

JAMES STANLEY, 10th EARL OF DERBY, 1702-1736

1709 COINAGE

Proclaimed coinage by Act of Tynwald, June 12th, 1710. The coins were cast and may have been produced on the Island although the Act states that they were 'sent over' (from England).

Obv. Derby arms of Eagle and Child; Motto 'Sans Changer.'

Rev. Triune 'Quoncunque Gesseris Stabit.'

29. Penny—cast

30.

31. Penny—varnished

32.

33. Penny—brass

34. Penny—showing clip of casting tag

35.

36. Penny—silver

37.

38. 1709 Halfpenny—cast

39.

Good modern copies in lead exist of this coin; made as souvenirs.

40. 1709 Halfpenny—showing clip of casting tag

41. (1709 Halfpenny—odd die; annulets O replace pellets dividing legend)

No coinage was proclaimed by Act of Tynwald between 1710 and 1733 so the following pieces must be classed as patterns although some are known worn. William Wood probably designed them all.

(1721 Pattern penny)

42. 1721 Pattern halfpenny—Rev. feet to left

43. 1721 Pattern halfpenny—(Fake) Rev. feet to right
44. 1722 Pattern penny—copper
45. 1722 Pattern penny—silver
- *(1722 Pattern halfpenny)

A 1722 halfpenny was recorded in the Numismatic Circular, Vol. VIII, 1899, col. 3451. The example in the possession of the Manx Museum is similar to the 1833 issue with I.D. $\frac{1}{2}$ between the legs of the triune.

46. 1723 Pattern penny—copper
- 47.
48. 1723 Pattern penny—mistrike
49. 1723 Pattern penny—"V" for "V"; bronze
50. 1723 Pattern penny—silver
- 51.
52. 1723 Pattern penny—mistrike on large flan
53. 1723 Pattern halfpenny—copper
- 54.

(1723 Pattern Halfpenny—on penny flan)

55. 1723 Pattern halfpenny—Princes metal
- 56.
57. Pattern halfpenny—thick flan
58. 1723 Pattern halfpenny—silver
- 59.
60. 1723 Pattern halfpenny—thin; silver
- 61.
62. 1723 Pattern halfpenny—thick flan; silver
- (1724 Pattern penny—very coarse workmanship)

May be forgery or, since it has a flaw, it may be the product of a die which broke when it was struck.

63. 1725 Pattern penny—silver; Rev. feet to right
64. 1725 Pattern penny—Electrotype
65. 1723 Pattern penny—unique in the division of the date by the crest
- 66.

These specimens all have eight leaves on the branch at the head of the cradle; examples are known with only six leaves.

67. 1732 Pattern penny—small flan
68. 1732 Pattern penny—Fake, Rev. feet to right

. *(Date unknown, Coin—Obv. Man on horseback. Rev. Triune—unique)

1733 COINAGE

Proclaimed coinage by Act of Tynwald, 25th June, 1733. The copper coins were struck in England to the Earl's orders. The other, bronze, coins were produced on the Island by Amos Topping and Samuel Dyall, who came over in January, 1733 and spent 62 weeks completing their work (March, 1734). They brought the blank flans with them in casks together with the same dies that had been designed by William Wood's successors for the copper coins. This copper issue had been of poor quality and was much counterfeited. The two coiners also produced silver proofs, one of which the Earl gave to Bishop Wilson. Design similar to 1709 but 'Jeceris' correctly spelt and I D and value added between the legs.

- 69. 1733 Penny—Bath metal
- 70.
- 71. 1733 Penny—copper proof
- 72.
- 73. 1733 Penny—brass
- 74.
- 75. 1733 Penny—bronze proof
- 76. 1733 Penny—thick flan
- 77. 1733 Penny—rough mistrike
- 78. 1733 Penny—thin flan
- 79. 1733 Penny—(Forgery; probably Irish) "O" for "Q" in motto
- 80.
- 81. 1733 Penny—crack in edge
- 82. 1733 Penny—(Forgery) falling date
- 83.
- 84. 1733 Penny—(Forgery) motto irregular
- 85. 1733 Penny—Forgery
- 86.
- 87. 1733 Penny—on halfpenny flan

In the silver coins the cap of maintenance can have a plain or frosted interior.

- 88. 1733 Penny—silver proof
- 89.
- 90. 1733 Penny—silver proof; thin
- 91. *(1733 Penny—countermarked, crown over GR, three times; unique)
(1733 Penny—pellets on triune replaced by annulets)
- 92. 1733 Halfpenny—Bath metal; large
- 93.
- 94. 1733 Halfpenny—copper proof
- 95.
- 96. 1733 Halfpenny—mistrike; thin flan

- 97. 1733 Halfpenny—flat die
- 98. 1733 Halfpenny—odd die; eagle's wing-tip points to 'R' of 'Changer'
- 99. 1733 Halfpenny—Forgery
- 100. 1733 Halfpenny—silver proof
- 101.
- 102. 1733 Halfpenny—dark silver proof
- 103.
- 104. 1733 Halfpenny—silver proof; odd die
- 105.
- 106. 1733 Halfpenny—silver proof; engraved

THE ATHOLL COINAGE

James Murray, 2nd Duke of Atholl, 1736-1765.
 Obv. Interlaced 'AD' of Atholl Dux.
 Rev. Triune and 'Quocunque Jeceris Stabit.'

- 107. 1758 Penny—copper
- 108.
- 109. 1758 Penny—mistrike
- 110.
- 111. 1758 Penny—small flan
- 112. 1758 Penny—silver proof
- 113.
- 114. 1758 Penny—silver proof; deeply engrailed herring-bone edge
- 115.
- (1758 Penny—copper proof)
- 116. 1758 Halfpenny—copper
- 117.
- 118. 1758 Halfpenny—copper; extra thick
- 119. 1758 Halfpenny—copper; thin
- 120.
- 121. 1758 Halfpenny—showing development of crack in die
- 122.
- 123.
- 124. 1758 Halfpenny—Forgery
 (1758 Halfpenny—proof; may exist in silver)
 (1777 'Coin'—Stanley crest; Rev. triune but NO inscription)

THE REGAL COINAGE

Obv. Head of Monarch.
 Rev. Triune and Motto.

GEORGE III, 1760-1820

1786 COINAGE

Dies engraved by Lewis Pingo; struck at the Royal Mint.

- 125. 1786 Penny—engrailed edge
- 126.
- 127. 1786 Penny—plain edge
- 128.
- 129. 1786 Penny—copper proof
- 130. (1786 Penny—copper proof; thick flan; higher relief)
(1786 Penny—struck from dies defaced with cross)
- 133. 1786 Halfpenny—engrailed edge
- 134.
- 135. 1786 Halfpenny—plain edge
- 136.
- 137. 1786 Halfpenny—wide flan; odd die
- 138.
- 139. 1786 Halfpenny—bronze proof

1798 COINAGE

Dies engraved by Conrad Heinrich Küchler; struck at the Soho Mint, Birmingham, by Matthew Boulton.

- 140. 1798 Penny
- 141.
- 142. 1798 Penny—Bronze proof
- 143.
- 144. 1798 Penny—gold-plated copper proof; tested by Public Analyst
- 145. 20.10.1961
- 146. 1798 Penny—silver proof
- 147. 1798 Halfpenny—bronze proof
- 148.
- 149. 1798 Halfpenny—copper proof
- 150.
- 151. 1798 Halfpenny—proof
- 152. 1798 Halfpenny—gilt (or gold-plated); in shell
- 153. 1798 Halfpenny—copper gilt
- 154. 1798 Halfpenny—bronze proof

1813 COINAGE

Struck at Matthew Boulton's Soho Mint, Birmingham.

- 155. 1813 Penny—copper
- 156.
- 157. 1813 Penny—bronze proof
- 158.
- 159. 1813 Penny—gilt copper proof
- 160. 1813 Penny—bronze proof
- 161. 1813 Halfpenny—copper proof
- 162.
- 163. 1813 Halfpenny—bronze proof
- 164.
- 165. 1813 Halfpenny—gilt copper proof
- 166. 1813 Halfpenny—bronze proof

VICTORIA 1837-1901

1839 COINAGE

- 167. 1839 Penny—bronze proof
- 168.
- 169. 1839 Penny—copper
- 170.
- 171. 1839 Penny—copper; mint
- 172.
- 173.
- 174. 1839 Penny—error in date '2839'
- 175. 1839 Halfpenny—bronze proof
- 176.
- 177. 1839 Halfpenny—copper
- 178.
- 179. 1839 Farthing—copper
- 180.
- 181. 1839 Farthing—bronze proof
- 182.
- 183. 1839 Farthing—raised rim
- 184. 1839 Farthing—milled edge; gilded
(1844 Half-farthing—British; overstruck on Isle of Man 1813 halfpenny)

MULES

These coins combined the obverse and reverses of different issues. The last is one which appeared about 1850 when Boulton's Soho Mint at Birmingham—where much Manx coinage had been produced—was sold. It is possibly a pattern produced by Wyon for use in India.

REVERSES AS VICTORIA 1839 ISSUE

185. 1841 Penny—uses U.K. 1841 penny
186. 1841 Halfpenny
(1841 Farthing)
*(1859 Pattern Penny—Obv. as U.K. penny; but W.W. omitted on neck; very thick flan)
This was purchased by the Manx Museum in 1951.
187. 1860 Halfpenny
188. 1860 Farthing

The two 1860 coins are reported with a gold streak and a gold plate, respectively, on the reverse; possibly these are extra proofs.

189. 1864 Farthing

REVERSE AS 1798 GEORGE III HALFPENNY (Manx)

190. 1809 One pie—Obv. Arms of British East India Company

MANX TOKENS

PEEL CASTLE TOKENS

1811 Issued Littler, Dove and Company, Bankers, Douglas. Designed T. Halliday; struck Edward Thomason, Birmingham.

Obv. View of Peel Castle.

Rev. Douglas/Bank Token/One Penny/1811.

191. Crown—silver

192.

193. Half-crown—silver

194.

Two varieties exist:— first numeral of date over 'B-A' in Bank
" " " " " 'B' in Bank

195. Half-crown—copper

196. Shilling—silver

197.

198.

199.

(Shilling—proof)

200. Shilling—copper test piece; Rev. S. Ash and incuse A
(as 200 but without incuse A)

201. Bank Token penny—proof

202.

203. Bank Token penny—bronze proof

204.

205. Bank Token penny—threaded edge

206.

207. Bank Token penny—edge engrailed

- 208. Bank Token penny—proof
- 209.
- 210. Bank Token penny—bronze proof
- 211.

“BANK” omitted from the inscription in next three.

- 212. Douglas Token penny—deeply enrailed edge
- 213.
- 214. Douglas Token penny—thin flan
- 215. Bank Token halfpenny
- 216.
- 217. Bank Token halfpenny—bronze
- 218.
- 219. Bank Token halfpenny—bronze proof

‘ISLE OF MAN’ BANK TOKENS

1811 Quayle, Taubman and Kelly of Castletown. Designed by T. Halliday.

Obv. Isle of Man Bank Penny.

- 220. Bank penny—copper proof
- 221.
- 222. Bank penny—bronze
- 223.
- 224. Bank halfpenny—copper proof
- 225.
- 226. Bank halfpenny—bronze
- 227.

ATLAS TOKENS

1811 Beatson and Copeland, Douglas bankers and merchants and agents for Atlas Fire Insurance Company. They also issued paper tokens for higher denominations.

- 228. Atlas penny—copper proof
- 229.
- 230. Atlas penny—bronze
- 231.
- 232. Atlas halfpenny—copper
- 233.
- 234. Atlas Pattern halfpenny—copper; Douglas beneath figure of Atlas

McTURK TOKENS

1830 First issued by John Caine of Castletown. He passed the dies to two other members of his family, *McTurk* and Carter.

- 235. Penny—copper
- 236.

- 237. Penny—brass; two types of ornament, one encloses a pellet
- 238.
- 239. Penny—mistrike
- 240. Halfpenny—copper proof
- 241.
- 242. Halfpenny—copper
- 243.
- 244. Halfpenny—bronze
- 245.
- 246. Halfpenny—brass
- 247.

CALLISTER (Thornhill) TOKENS

(J. D. Clucas was his grandson).

1831 Designed by T. Halliday

- 248. Halfpenny—proof
- 249.
- 250. Halfpenny—mint; three varieties, only one represented here
- 251.

SHIPS COLONIES TOKEN

Dated 1815. The dies of this token were originally in the possession of John Caine of Castletown who issued it in Man. It turned up in large numbers in the Prince Edward Island (Canada) Hoard together with another token with a different reverse and identical obverse. This suggests that members of the family may have emigrated taking the dies with them.

- 252. Token halfpenny—Rev. as McTurk token

NOT IN CLUCAS COLLECTION

1941 Onchan Internment Camp. Unique brass tokens issued for use within the camp; after it closed they continued to be used first in "Granville" camp and then camp "N" both in Man.

*(1941 Sixpence—Obv. Triune; Rev. Onchan Internment Camp 6d. Diam. 25 mm.)

*(1941 Penny—as above but smaller. Diam. 18 mm.)

*(1941 Halfpenny—as above but smaller. Diam. 20 mm.)

MANX JETTONS AND TOKENS

ISSUED BY HOTELS

- 253. Gallimore's Sheffield Hotel
- 254.
- 255. Brown's Theatre Royal Hotel
- 256.
- 257. J. W. Birtle's Pier Inn
- 258.

- 259. Trustum York Hotel
- 260. Quarterbridge Hotel
- 261. Railway Hotel
- 262.

ISSUED BY FIRMS AND OTHERS

- 263. Falkner's Bazaar
- 264.
- 265. Douglas Bazaar
- 266.
- 267.
- 268.
- 269. Douglas Collegiate School
- 270.
- 271 Tea Company, Duke Street, 1879
- 272. London and Newcastle
- 273. Douglas Co-op
- 274.
- 275. Old Equitable Co-op, Laxey

COMMUNION TOKENS

- 276. 1835 Scottish Church, Douglas
- 277.

EARLIEST USE OF TRIUNE ON A TOKEN

- 278. 1657 Token—John Hutton, Norwich, Obv. the triune unarmed
- 279.

MARRIAGE TOKEN

- 1798 George III Penny—Inscribed "Ann Leech and Samuel Leech
 married November 11th 1809"

SACK TOKEN

- 281. James Cowin & Co.

NON-MANX ITEMS SHOWING THE TRIUNE

- 282. Cannock Chase Labour Association
- 283. Mona Hotel, Rochdale

MEDALS

284. Douglas Athletic Festival

285. 1774 James Murray, Duke of Atholl, Born 6th May, 1729, Died
 286. 5th November, 1774. Commemorative Medal. Signed Kirk; pre-
 287. sumably John Kirk of St. Paul's Churchyard, London, a pupil
 288. of James Anthony Dassier. Lead artist's proofs exist of this
 289. medal.

290. International Exhibition Medal, 1892.

KNIGHTS OF LAXEY

This organisation was founded about 1740. The Manx Museum has three further medals, of different design, of its officials, and the 'Presidents Official Badge' of a later date.

291. Silver medal Rev.

" Sir Ellis Wynne one of the
 KNIGHTS of Laxey under Sir Owen
 Wynne, Grand Master of North
 Wales, Comptroller of ye Navy "
 " In Love and Friendship "

292. Arms of Sicily (City of Palermo) showing Triune Translation of Greek inscription:—

"Belonging to the citizens of Panormas"

293. Internment Camp Medal

Translation of German on Obv :—
 " Great War 1914-19 Souvenir of
 the war Douglas, Isle of Man "

294. Female Rechabite Medal, 1836

295. Peel Castle Medal—in white metal and lead
 296. —1859
 297.
 298.
 299.
 300.

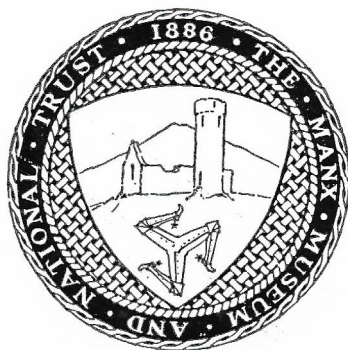
NOTES

NOTES

THE MANX MUSEUM AND NATIONAL TRUST

The J. D. Clucas Collection of Manx coins is on permanent display in THE MANX MUSEUM (Open weekdays 10 a.m. — 5 p.m.). There are also on show finds of silver coins, mainly dating from the period of the Norse Kingdom, including large hoards. Serious students may work on the reserve collections by prior arrangement.

THE REFERENCE LIBRARY of the Museum includes a full range of works on Manx coins, and source material for banking history, as well as general reference books (see *List for Further Reading* overleaf).



LIST FOR FURTHER READING

- Charles Clay. *Currency of the Isle of Man*, Manx Society, vol. XVII, 1869.
- Philip Nelson. *The Coinage of the Isle of Man*, London (Spink and Son), 1899.
- F. Pridmore. *The Coins of the British Commonwealth of Nations*, Part I, European Territories, London (Spink and Son).
- E. Quarmby. *Banknotes and banking in the Isle of Man*, London (Spink and Son). 1971.

* * *

